THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, OCT. 11. 1856. No. 93

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates,* for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk.
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio,* L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¾ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. *J. Glancy Jones,* ...
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *...H. Campbell, K. N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. ...ry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

LROR SPRING TRADEWE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with prompness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed,* and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat.* It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.
I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

Town Property for Sale.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT IN the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Martin and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk from the market and one square west of Fayetteville street. The site is a convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently central for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence. W. WHITAKER, Sr.
Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 86—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano-Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.
Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:
"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia, and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."
This book is for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

MANTEO MILLS.
THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.
The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.
Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer Sts Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap,* as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.
WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

WILL BE SOLD
In Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va., at the tavern of Mr. Williams, on SATURDAY, the 15th of November.
7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late Wm. C. Borroughs—viz:
Veal's Pasture tract, 1,600 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms.—Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.
North Landing tract, 1,600 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.
The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.
Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 5 miles from Kempsville; well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.
Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.
Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, said tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.
One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.
One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.
One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.
One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.
Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.
One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.
Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.
One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.
A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.
Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.
A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.
TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.
BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to.
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—tlJ.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of Land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres, the other forty-five and one-half acres.
If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.
ROBERT B. GILLIAM, }
T. BROWN VENABLE, } Execut'rs of R.
JAMES McKIMMON, } Kingsbury.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swtd

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and confinement, in any jail, so that we can get him, of our NEGRO MAN, SOWELL, aged about twenty-one years. Said negro is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. J. Terrell's, where he has a wife. He jumped off the cars near Weldon, about the 1st of January last.
D. J. SOUTHERLAN,
L. A. POWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1856. 90—swlm.

OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTING BRUSHES.—The undersigned beg to announce that they are continuing the manufacturing of—and are prepared to fill orders, to any extent for—the different varieties of Plain and Fancy Colored Brushes, upon the most favorable terms for cash, or approved credit. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.
L. G. HANSEN, & CO.,
176 Front street, New York.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—sw4t.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor
84—sw8m.

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; The Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by D. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

9TH MONTH, 1856.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
No. 60 SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg Va.
ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THE ARRIVAL of their importations of
English, Irish, Scotch and French Goods,
which, with large purchases in the Northern and Eastern markets, enable them to offer a Stock equal if not superior to any ever owned by themselves or their predecessors, Paul & McIlwaine.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, 4-4 Sheetings and 4-4 Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads, Virginia Fulled Linseys and Kerseys.
Sept. 17, 1856. 86—8t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear River, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, M. McCoy, and others.
On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear. Also, a good proportion of upland suitable for the production of corn, oats, wheat and cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of corn by any in the county.
There is on the place a two-story barn, 70 feet in length with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller barns and other necessary out houses, cotton screw, &c.
The place is well watered and as healthy as any on the river, having the convenience of steam boats, running by the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington. In connection with this tract will be sold 95 acres of pine land, well timbered, about one mile from the plantation.
A credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Exec'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice—Revised.
THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854-'55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*
BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., LL B
Counsellor at Law.
One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding.
Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.
This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

PRESIDENT PIERCE AT HOME.

His Reception by the Democracy of the Granite State---The President's Speech.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Oct. 2.

President Pierce's political admirers and personal friends, since the vote of the citizens refusing a public ovation, have been active, and the result was a fair degree of success in numbers and enthusiasm. Many buildings on Main street were decorated, and numerous flags floated in the breeze. The principal decorative feature was an arch trimmed with evergreens bearing on one side the motto, "New Hampshire welcomes home her favorite son," and on the reverse, "We welcome the President of Thirty-one States."

President Pierce stopped at the house of a friend last night, where he was met by General Peaslee and a few other select friends. He came to this city from Nashua, under the escort of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester.

He arrived shortly before noon, and was received with immense cheering.

He was met at the depot by a Committee of Arrangements, when he mounted a handsome horse, in readiness, and was escorted by a numerous cavalcade of horsemen. He rode bareheaded, and bowed his acknowledgments to the cheers which greeted him on every side. Probably the procession and crowd, lining the streets, would number over twelve thousand.

Large delegations from Portsmouth, Manchester, Nashua, Cheshire County, Bristol, Claremont, and other parts of the State, came to attend his reception. Delegations from Boston, also, and its vicinity, were present, numbering from two to three thousand. Several of the delegations were escorted by the military with bands of music. The display of banners, flags, mottoes, &c., was brilliant and imposing.

About 2 o'clock the procession and crowd assembled on the square in front of the State House, when the President was welcomed by a cordial and eloquent address by John H. George.

The President, on rising to respond, was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by the vast crowd.

The following are the President's remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this gracious and agreeable reception. That my neighbors should gather around me on my return was to be expected, but that such an assemblage should come from all parts of the State to bid me welcome, I did not anticipate. One feels painfully on an occasion like this the poverty of language. Indeed I know not how to respond to such a greeting.

Friends of my youth and of my mature years, you may be sure that I appreciate this evidence of your unalienated and true regard, and that I shall cherish it while I live as a tribute dear to my heart.

Your allusions, my true and cherished friend, (addressing Mr. George,) to the past are full of sadness. I left this State bowed by the irreparable loss and sorrow of my life. Since that time the dear friends to whom you have so touchingly adverted, while in the vigor of manhood and at the height of their usefulness, have passed from the scenes of time. But these sad memories gather too fast and my emotions are too strong to trust myself in this direction.

I am glad to be surrounded by personal friends of different political parties, who have for many years commanded my confidence and regard. But if it were otherwise, I should not offend your sense of propriety or my own, by mingling with what I have to say a single sentence which might not well be addressed at any time or place to all men who love their country and revere the Constitution. Indeed, returning to you as I do, with no new sentiments or opinions upon leading political topics, I have nothing to justify or explain. Wherever in public action, principles firmly established and well defined in my own mind have led, I have unhesitatingly followed, relying for the approval of my policy and acts upon the judgment of my countrymen. When the acerbity and disturbing influences of present party strife shall have passed away, whether this expectation shall be fully realized or not, I am quite sure that no honest and intelligent citizen of New Hampshire will doubt that my public conduct has been controlled by none other than high and patriotic motives.

While, my fellow-citizens, it is a great pleasure to meet you, it is a pleasure, the realization of which I might have deferred, but the necessity of my presence here before the 4th of March, was such that I could not disregard it, and I was compelled to consult, in relation to the time of my visit, not my own convenience but the obligations of duty, which you, in conjunction with the mass of my countrymen, had imposed upon me. But why should I speak of this? Are comparative strangers to the people of New Hampshire—men who have not a personal acquaintance with one hundred of the assemblage now present—men who have never sacrificed for their country in their whole lives one hour of ease—who have never encountered and who never expect to encounter the slightest of danger for its honor and its rights, to dictate when and under what circumstances it is proper for me to breathe my native air and tread my native soil? I have answered this question to-day by my presence, and you have answered it by meeting me here.

At a time when our relations with all foreign powers are essentially pacific, and when our domestic and internal advancement and prosperity is regarded by other nations as almost fabulous, it is lamentable to see and be compelled to admit that there is a sectional spirit in the land, counseling hatred and all uncharitableness, and which threatens at this moment to rock the Union to the centre. If I have given countenance to it to any extent or in any degree at any time, I have unquestionably made a broad departure from the lessons of that venerated parent to whose revolutionary services and subsequent career you have been pleased to advert. But to such a charge I have no occasion to answer, and shall never have by the entire record of my public life—With reference to any change in my sentiments or opinions, I ought, perhaps, to make a single qualification. It has been said that the universal tendency of the age is to conservatism. I believe it to be so. It is certainly true that I regard with less and less complacency all extremes of opinions and all rashness in action.

I deprecate more and more whatever is calculated to excite contention between our own government and foreign powers, or to provoke alienation between the people of different States or different sections of this confederation, and I desire, with a daily increasing earnestness, to see passion and prejudice, and all partizan emotion, give place to calm judgment, to patriotism, and to a fraternity and regard among the citizens of the Republic, which shall acknowledge no limits less comprehensive than the whole country. To this kind of conservatism I invite you. I am no alarmist. I am not here to proclaim danger. My hope and faith in the Constitution and in the permanence of the institutions which it upholds is strong, but with a knowledge of the weakness of poor human nature, and with the light of history cast upon our path, I certainly need not warn you that the loss of the great blessing which you now enjoy is not impossible.

I conjure you, citizens of New Hampshire, while you dwell with grateful emotion upon your present privileges, and upon your great prosperity, to remember the great obligations which rest upon you, so far as the interests of your country are concerned. Never allow your minds to be diverted from the fact that this is the great experiment in modern times, of man's capacity for self-government, and that if the experiment cannot succeed under this Constitution and this union of the American States, its success on this continent under any new arrangement is hopeless. Such is my conviction. *Let no man delude you with the idea that our Union has any intrinsic strength independent of the devotion of the people to Constitutional right. It is just as strong as that devotion, and with the observance or disregard of constitutional right it will stand or fall.*—Let it not be the regret—I ought to say the remorse of a portion of this vast audience,—that the inheritance purchased by the toil and treasure and blood of the Revolution, the inheritance which has descended to us freighted with blessings and literally laden with the means of enjoyment, has through our madness been lost to posterity. Let it be the reproach of no one here that he was ever willing for a moment to sacrifice that which he is bound by his patriotism and by every high and holy consideration to uphold by his wisdom, and if need be defend by his valor.

My fellow-citizens: I cannot forbear to repeat how much it cheers me to be with you once again—to stand here on the soil of my native State—in the sight of its green hills and clear streams—and amongst you, its patriotic and hardy sons, and to feel I am welcomed, not merely as President of the United States, but as your companion and your friend—as your associate in our common dedication to the well-being of our noble little State, and to the integrity, the prosperity, and the honor of this great and glorious Union—not of six States—nor of sixteen, but of the whole thirty-one, which, though differing as one star differs from another, yet each holds its proper place in the system, and steadily shines with luster undimmed, like their symbol orbs in the firmament of Heaven. Not to you are the battle-grounds either of Bennington, of King's Mountain, of Saratoga, or of Yorktown foreign fields of fame. Not to you is the valor of New Orleans less precious than that of Chrystler's Fields or Bemis Heights. Not to you are the men of Massachusetts or of Ohio, countrymen and brothers, any more than those of Virginia or Tennessee. You at least will in the future, as you have in the past, breast the storm of faction, blow when and whence it may. You at least will scornfully reject every false idol of sectional prejudice to which misguided men may call upon you to bow down and worship, and will adhere,—unwaveringly adhere—to the sublime creed, "One Union, one Constitution, and one God." With you, in your hearts the blessed spirit of love has not been chased away by the dark demon of hate. You have not drunk those bitter waters of Mirebah. Men such as you can never cease to cherish the Union and the Constitution, and to cultivate that nationality of sentiment, that fraternal regard for fellow countrymen of other States, without which the Union cannot subsist nor the Constitution endure. Such sentiments only can preserve us from those calamities of civil war and of political anarchy or tyranny which destroyed the ancient Republics, and which now prevail in those of South America. God in his mercy grant that no such calamity may ever befall our beloved country.

In conclusion, I renew the expression of my thanks to you all, and add, that should a kind providence spare my life through a few months more of laborious employment in the public service, I shall find myself at home again, one of your number, to rejoice in your prosperity, and to give my quick sympathy in any hour of trial or sorrow which may await you. Whatever other change you may see in me, I think I may safely say, that you will discover no diminution of interest in your fortunes, collectively or individually, and no abatement of zealous devotion to the honor of our State Although you are not sons of New Hampshire in any narrow or sectional sense, you are in heart, to the last throb; and in this, at least, I claim to be your brother.

The President retired amidst loud and long continued cheering.

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed at the Convention, where I had the honor to preside might possible endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have affixed my signature to it; and if I could conceive that the General Government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish, effectually, barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution—for, you doubtless remember, I have often expressed my sentiments that every man conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."—Washington.

"The bosom of America is open not only to receive the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges.—George Washington.

"If I know myself, I am a politician neither of the East, nor of the West, of the North nor of the South—I therefore shall forever avoid any expressions, the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional jealousies, sectional divisions, and at length disunion, that worst of all political calamities." James Buchanan.

From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the north deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—James Buchanan.

But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party, and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution and the Union.—Henry Clay.

"Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it."—James Buchanan.

"Mr. Buchanan has habitually indicated, on the dangerous question of slavery, correct feelings."—John C. Calhoun.

"Should I be placed in the executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy, as well as our most imperative duty"—James Buchanan.

That country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward.—James Buchanan.

"I most heartily pledge myself, should the nomination by the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States, which prevailed before the apple of discord in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst.—James Buchanan.

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should ever cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with a jealous anxiety; discountenancing what ever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and *indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts.*"—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step with the music of the Union."—Rufus Choate.

"No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. *We are all equal before God and the Constitution.*—BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

One of the saddest looking, but wittiest members of the Boston Bar was the late H. H. Fuller, brother of the gifted Margaret Fuller, or Countess Ossoli. Carl, in the Boston Transcript, relates, that being one engaged in a case where opposing counsel had obtained great weight with the jury by closing appeal in a flood of tears, Mr. Fuller saw that with the jury in their then state of mind, all was lost. So rising to reply, in a slow and measured way, and putting on a meek and subdued air, he commenced with that well known pulpit formula: 'We will close these solemn ceremonies"——Before he could proceed further, the joke of the whole thing was seen and appreciated; the court, jury and audience, were convulsed with laughter and the charm was broken.

EARLY SNOW STORM.—The Charlottesville (Va.) *Advocate*, states that there was a slight fall of snow on the Blue Ridge last Wednesday. The top of Elliott's Knob, a very high point of the North Mountain, West of Buffalo Gap, was covered with snow on the same day.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Last night the Electors for this District held a joust in the Court House of this ancient town. A. J. Dargan opened in a speech of an hour's length; not indeed, as it seemed to me, the Dargan of old. The imagination was not kindled; the eloquence was sealed. Listening to his rapid, common-place, and uninspiring oration, and comparing it with what I had at other times and places heard fall from the same lips, I was reminded of Boileau's celebrated couplet upon his cotemporary's play—

Jal vu Agesilas.
Helas! Helas!

Agesilaus was a failure. He was devoted to the Union, of course, and would die with true Spartan courage in its defence,—so he said; but whether metaphorically, oratorically, or physically, I am unable to say. His party had all the patriotism, all the virtue, all the honesty, and all the—flummery, of any party that ever existed in the United States. But Agesilaus could not warm. There were cheers, indeed, and stamping, and all the usual manifestations of applause, —for the K. N's, like frogs, make up for size by noise; but the orator was the least enthusiastic. The fact is, his cause is a bad one, and the prospects of his party so gloomy, that it is not surprising he felt damped. I looked in vain for the keen, yet broad sarcasm for which he is remarkable. President Pierce was belabored, after the manner of kindred orators, and held up for the execration of all men. He was guilty of everything mean, base, and cowardly that ever disgraced a white man. He sent Col. Steptoe to make war on the Mormon women, and make love to Brigham Young, when it should have been the other way.—He liked foreigners, when he should hate and despise them. I believe he caused that great storm in Louisiana last month; and that if Fillmore had been President, the French and English would have taken Sebastopol a great deal sooner than they did. Lord bless me, what a mistaken set we Democrats are!

Well, Agesilaus sat down, and Mr. Waring replied in a speech of about the same length. The few distorted facts used by his opponent, were ably and clearly exposed and explained; and I need not tell you that his many challenges to the latter, to disprove his statements, were unanswered. We, too, had cheers for our orator, which were given with becoming dignity and modesty. I think our side had the best of it. Next came the pathetic part. Agesilaus had a tear for Benton! He rose, he said, to defend that aged and venerable statesman from the attacks of Mr. Waring. Alas for him, that he should live to see the day when Thomas Hart Benton, after thirty years' hard service in the Democratic cause, should be treated in such a manner, and by a Democrat. Oh, the stern, unrelenting spirit of Democracy! Fillmore was forgotten in this outpouring of grief and indignation for a Democrat and freesoiler. Would you believe it? He warmed in earnest with his subject; no Benton Democrat could have done it better; and when he changed his subject, as he did, the fire which had been kindled was perceptible in the flashes of eloquence and humor which characterise him; but when he touched Fillmore and "Americanism," all was dead. Poor Agesilaus! the war-horse he bestrides is but a galvanised carcase, and he cannot come to the charge. In the course of his remarks, he lamented the desertion of J. W. Osborne of Charlotte. I hope he will have to lament over the desertion of many such men, as he doubtless will, before November next. SINAPIS.

Salisbury, Sept. 24th, 1856.

For the Standard.

PROCEEDINGS

Of a meeting of the Employees of the North-Carolina Railroad, held at Haw River Station, October 6th, 1856.

On motion of T. D. Harris, the meeting was organized by calling W. B. Dusenbery to the chair, and appointing C. W. Bradshaw secretary.

Whereupon, T. D. Harris introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard, with much regret, of the resignation of Theodore S. Garnett, Esq., our late highly esteemed Engineer and Superintendent; *Resolved*, That as a body, and individually, we desire to express our sincere regret for the loss, to the Road and to ourselves, of one who has been so faithful and efficient an officer, and so unwaryingly kind and considerate in his intercourse with us, at all times.

Resolved, That he will carry with him to his new work our best wishes for his success and prosperity in life, and for the happiness of his family.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our sincere regard and high consideration for his many excellencies, we will offer for his acceptance a Gold Watch, properly inscribed to indicate our purpose.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the chairman to carry out these resolutions—procure the watch and present it, in our behalf, to Mr. Garnett.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and himself, to Mr. Garnett, and that a copy be furnished, with a request for publication, to the N. C. Standard, Greensboro' Times, the Salisbury papers, and Floridian, (Tallahasse) Florida.

The chairman proceeded immediately to appoint Messrs. T. D. Harris, J. A. Holt, and P. Griffis a committee to carry out these resolutions.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. B. DUSENBERY, Ch'n.

C. W. BRADSHAW, Sec'y.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, October 3d, 1856.

The regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held this evening; present: Wm. D Haywood, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. E. Smith, A. M. Gorman, R. H. Battle, C. B. Root, Col. E. Yarbrough, and Alex. Adams, Commissioners.

Messrs. J. J. Litchford and L. W. Peck, Auctioneers for the City, presented their bonds for the same, and the same were approved of by the Board.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the Mayor was authorized to deputize four additional constables, during four days of the Fair week, whose powers and duties shall be the same as the present constables in keeping the peace and preserving order, during the day and night, and that they be paid $1 50 per day and night.

The following persons were deputised as constables: Jackson Moss, Willie Sauls, Alsey Bevers, and Thomas Gouch.

On motion, Mr. Smith was authorised to have the house belonging to the City, near the Grave-yard, re-shingled.

An account of Wm. Chavis, for pump stocks, put in wells, amounting to $42, was, on motion, allowed.

On motion, the fine of $2 each was remitted on Emily Jones, Catherine Gouch and John Buffaloe, for failing to give in their list of taxables.

On motion, the Independent Guards have permission to occupy the City Hall for their private meetings, &c., free of charge.

On motion, the Board postponed the election of Constables and Night-watch until the next regular meeting.

Mr. J. B. Sugg petitioned the Board to be recommended to the County Court as a suitable person to have license to retail spirituous liquors, by the small measure, (recommended by Messrs. T. L. Clayton and O. L. Burch.) The petition was, on motion, granted.

Mr. H. L. Winton, (recommended by Messrs. W. F. Askew, David Lewis and T. L. Clayton,) also petitioned for license, which was granted.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—A pretty hand and foot always go together. When we speak of one we always think of the other. For this reason, stepping on a woman's foot is equivalent to squeezing her hand, and equally proper, but sometimes more convenient, as it can be done under the table. Be careful, however, never to attempt it at a crowded table, for fear of making a mistake.

We once saw a lady very much confused, who was trying to give a signal to a gentleman opposite, and instead of his, she trod and pressed on the corn-covered toes of an old bachelor. He bore it as long as he could, when he very quietly remarked:

'Madame, when you wish to tread on a gentleman's toes, be particular and get the foot that belongs to him—for the last five minutes you have been jamming my corns most unmercifully."

From the Columbus Times.

Mr. Fillmore's Claims to Southern Support.—Fugitive-Slave Law.

We find all we have to say on this subject so well expressed in the Mississippi Gazette, that we appropriate its article:

This was the only measure of the well known acts of 1850, which was claimed to be for the benefit of the Southern States. It was a mere constitutional measure to which they were entitled irrespective of any other law, but his partizans contend that he is entitled to much credit for signing it.

WHY HE SIGNED THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW.

We will let him explain for himself, and then the reader can decide whether he is entitled to credit for the act:

We will quote from a speech delivered by him in Louisville, Ky., on his Southern tour. The Louisville Journal is our authority. He said:

"The Fugitive Slave law had some provisions in it to which I [Fillmore] had some OBJECTIONS.—*I regretted the necessity of its being passed at all.*—When the bill came to me from the two houses, I examined it in the midst of hurry, confusion and difficulties, and a doubt came up in my mind whether it was not UNCONSTITOTIONAL AS DENYING THE RIGHT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE, which I submitted to the Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden) and *on being assured by him* that the law was not a violation of the Constitution, I therefore gave my sanction to the bill."

Hence, according to Mr. Fillmore's own declaration before an audience of his own Southern friends, he doubted the constitutionality of the measure—he was opposed to it because it did not provide a jury trial (as proposed by Giddings & Co.,) to the absconding slave—and only signed it when assured by Mr. Crittenden that "it was not a violation of the constitution." John J. Crittenden, then, and not Millard Fillmore, is entitled to the credit of the assent of the Executive for signing the Fugitive-Slave law.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. DONELSON.

To prove what we here assert, we will introduce as a witness, Mr. Fillmore's associate on the Know Nothing ticket—no less a personage than Andrew J. Donelson!

In 1851, Donelson, through the columns of the Washington Union, said:

"As to the assertion that the Administration (of Fillmore) is entitled to the credit of standing up to the measures of the Compromise in good faith, it is too ridiculous to require a denial, and too preposterous to demand refutation. Every free white citizen, who is not an infant, idiot or lunatic, or woefully forgetful, knows that it is utterly and entirely without foundation. All the measures of the compromise, except the fugitive-slave law, were self-enacting. As to THAT LAW, Mr. Fillmore was UNWILLING to PERMIT it to BECOME A LAW before he CONSULTED Mr. Crittenden on the subject—*a fact which the* Republic (his Organ,) *mentioned at the time, in order to justify Mr. Fillmore before his Northern higher law friends for not returning the bill with his objections.*"

JUDGE CONKLIN'S TESTIMONY.

Judge Conklin, of New York, a friend of Millard Fillmore and his Minister to Mexico, in a late speech, made the following apology for him for signing the fugitive-slave law:

"Of this gentleman, I have to say a few words, that are due alike to him and to myself. The friendly relations that have long subsisted between us; the high opinion I entertain of his patriotism, integrity and talents; the confidence he saw fit to repose in me, and the great personal kindness I received at his hands while he filled the Presidential office, all conspire to render it painful to me to withhold my support from him, and had he been brought forward under other auspices, as I cherished a vague hope he might be, it would have offered me a corresponding degree of satisfaction to yield him that support.

I am aware of the persistent, and I doubt not, to some extent, successful industry with which for years he has been exhibited by those who had formed a different estimate of his character, in an attitude that, if I had believed it to be just, would have rendered it inconsistent in me holding the principles I do relative to slavery, to favor his elevation to the Presidency, under any circumstances. But in imputing to him a willingness to extend and fortify slavery, *I am persuaded his assailants have done him injustice.* I believe, on the contrary, that he *still holds* slavery in the abstract, as he is known formerly to have done, in as *great abhorrence* as they do. The evidence constantly cited to justify this charge is the fact of his having affixed his signature to the fugitive-slave bill. The alternative was to interpose his veto. But no one had a right to expect him to do this, for he had no right himself to do it. Either from *doubt* about its constitutionality, or from deference to the opinion of those who questioned it, he *did appoint* the usual precaution of submitting the bill to the examination of the Attorney General and asking *his opinion* of its constitutionality. To have vetoed it under the very extraordinary circumstances of the case, would have been, to say the least a palpable violation of the constitution. No enlightened man who understands the subject can doubt this, and no such man can have been sincere in casting censure upon Mr. Fillmore for adopting the opposite alternative."

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER FRIEND.

The New Albany Tribune, the leading Fillmore organ in Indiana, says:

"Mr. Fillmore gave his official sanction to the fugitive-slave bill because we (the freesoilers,) could not have *got other laws* on which our hearts were set, that we have got, had not *that law* been passed also, and because in doing so he was but carrying out one of the great principles of the party which elected him—that the personal opinions of the Executive on mere questions of policy, ought never to be brought into conflict with the will of the peoples' representatives, *by an arbitrary exercise of the veto power.*"

It might be worth while for the Southern people to recollect that election for President, or rather presidential electors, will take place on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next. There appears to be a calmness, almost amounting to apathy, prevalent throughout the South—the Democrats seem to take it for granted that the day is their own, and therefore use few or no exertions to secure the victory already within their grasp. This is neither safe nor right. It was by no such course that the Democracy of North Carolina fought its way up from a position of apparently hopeless minority to triumphant success, and it should never be forgotten that if strenuous and untiring exertions are necessary to win victory, eternal vigilance is equally necessary to retain it.

We do not wish for—nay, we deprecate heated and embittered partizan squabbles or hostile feelings among the citizens of the South. The time is rapidly approaching when the issue may be made, when all political distinctions must be merged in an actual final struggle for the rights, nay the very existence of the South and her institutions, when Southern union will be the one *desideratum* to which minor considerations must be sacrificed or deferred, and therefore it is that we would, as much as possible, discourage partizan rancour, at the same time that we would call upon all Democrats to act quietly but efficiently in defence of their principles—principles the success of which can alone, in our opinion, avert the necessity of the last resort, or under whose guidance, if that must come, the South can alone pass through the trial with honor and safety.

Remember that four week's from to morrow will be the day of election. *Wil. Journal.*

There is a story told of a learned Cambridge Professor which has always filled us with the highest respect for his courage and conduct.—Finding that his college bed maker—which is a very mitigated species of landlady—was continually abstracting his tea, and being (sagacious philosopher!) aware of what weight of evidence some females can resist, he determined to let her know he had found her pecadillo out without the chance of contradiction. He bought two pounds of tea, one of which he placed, as usual, in his caddy, and secreted the other in a drawer; he drew so much as was necessary for his use, but never touched the former; the contents of the caddy, nevertheless, decreased daily and in greater proportion, and at last, while the professor had still a little left, Mrs. Brown, the bed-maker, declared his tea to be out, and offered to get him so more. 'Well!' exclaimed her master, producing his remnant in great triumph, 'I declare, Mrs. Brown, that your pound has not lasted so long as mine has."

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Augusta, 24th September:

"We had a frost sufficient to nip the leaves of gourd vines this morning. Thermometer down to 42. As every thing was so dry I do not think that cotton was much hurt, although I have heard some planters express a contrary opinion. It is still very cool, wind north, and a prospect for another frost to-morrow morning."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 22.

I hear the same accounts of the growing crop here as about Columbus, and fear we shall realize a crop under 3,000,000.

The Cheraw *Gazette* of the 24th reports.

"The weather continued excessively warm up to Sunday last. On the afternoon of that day we were visited with a heavy thunder storm, and with a heavy full of rain and hail. In places the ground was completely covered with the hail. Since then it has been quite cool with indications of more rain."

The Mobile Tribune of the 23d says;

"Yesterday furnished us with the first specimen of autumn weather. The wind was from the northward—and the drizzly cold rain brought out the remnant of last winter's stock of clothing."

The Columbia Times of the 26th says:

"From every direction in the up country, as far as we have been able to obtain information, we learn that frost was visible on Wednesday morning last. In Spartanburg it was slight."

The Commercial Advertiser, of Rome, Ga., reports "a considerable frost" on Wednesday morning, 24th inst.

The Montogomery (Ala.) Advertiser reports:

"OLD JACK FROST.—This hoary-headed old gentleman, the precursor of genial fire-sides; buoyant spirits and lively times, made his appearance on Tuesday, and dispelled whatever anxiety may have existed in regard to another visit of yellow fever. He is rather in advance of his time, yet we were glad to greet him, unprepared as we were in many respects for his advent."

A correspondent from Ridgeville, S. C., reports the white frost very preceptible there at sunrise on the 25th instant.

The Spartan (Spartanburg, S. C.,) of the 25th instant, reports:

"After a chilly day and night on Tuesday, the sun of Wednesday rose on a frost as white as snow. Very tender vegetation was nipped, though no serious damage was done around us."

The Yorkville Enquirer of the 25th says:

"Tuesday night last, we had the earliest premonition of winter, which was sufficiently sensible to make the fire-side cheerful, and keen enough to bring with it a generous sprinkling of frost. Though unusually early and heavy for the season, it has done but little injury to vegetation, we think"

The Wilmington Journal reports frost at Goldsboro', N. C., on Wednesday morning.

The Mobile Register states:

"On Sunday, having completed two-thirds of his age, September suddenly turned into November, bringing us at once into cloth coat and blanket weather."

The Savannah Georgian reports:

"COLD WEATHER.—Perhaps the 'oldest inhabitant' may, but we do not recollect to have felt before as cold weather in Savannah, in the month of September, as the present 'spell.'

"We are informed that white frost was seen in Burke county on Wednesday, 24th.

"We apprehend that the tobacco crop in Virginia, which we are informed is unusually backward, must have suffered."

The Lancaster Ledger of the 24th says:

"We stop the press to say that last night was the coldest we have experienced for the season, and this morning our streets, tops of houses, &c., were white with frost. We apprehend that a good deal of damage is done the cotton and pea crops in this vicinity."

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, of the 25th, says;

"The weather since Sunday has been rather cool. Indeed, Tuesday night, Wednesday and last night were cold. Wednesday morning frost was perceptible on bridges and fences, and this morning, from the indications of the atmosphere last night, we expect to see vegetation somewhat nipped. But for the dyness of the earth (not having had rain since the 31st ult.) a perfect stop in this locality, would be put to the growth of the staple."

The Nashville Banner says:

"The weather since Monday night has been unusually cold. Good fire and warm apparel were in requisition yesterday. There was a slight frost on Monday night in the vicinity of the city, though not severe enough, as we learn, to any damage."

The Chester (S. C. Standard says:

"On Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, we were visited by a heavy white frost, but vegetation appears generally to have sustained little damage from it. This probably is owing to the fact that the freeze was not a severe one."

The La. Grange (Ga.) Reporter, of the 25th instant, says:

"Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were decidedly cool enough to require winter clothing and warm fires in this latitude. It is said (we did not see him) that Jact Frost was about on Wednesday morning."

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.—"Early habits of thought and expression, are seldom totally eradicated. A young lady who had a favorite brother, a seaman, left her native home in Little Compton, Rhode Island, and resided for many years with a rich Aunt, in Boston; the said maiden lady of great delicacy and refinement, as maiden ladies are wont to be. Of course the neice was brought up all-accomplished, and due regard was paid to refining her manners.

"In course of time she was engaged to be married, and Madame———, the most fashionable dress-maker in Boston, put in requisition. The bridal dress should have been finished the day before the wedding, to allow ample time for alteration, if needful. It did not come at the time appointed. Noon arrived—no dress; evening—another disappointment; morning—and the morning of the wedding—nine o'clock—ten!!—Messengers were despatched to and fro. Little Compton was in despair. At last eleven chimed from the "Old South," and the dress came home. Only a few minutes to spare—the bride-maids, with trembling fingers, robed the blushing expectant. She walked before the sumptuous mirror.

'How does it look? they asked.

"Look!" said Little Compton, with tears in her eyes, "why, d—n my sister's cat's tail, if she hasn't clewed up my fore-top-sail so that a Dutch lugger is a beauty beside me!"

A humorous old man fell in with an ignorant and rather impertinent young minister, who proceeded to inform the old gentleman, in very positive terms, that he would never reach heaven unless he was born again, and added, "I have experienced that change, and now feel no anxiety." "And you have been born again?" said his companion musingly. "Yes, I trust I have."

"Well," said the old gentleman, eyeing him attentively, "I don't think it would hurt you, young man, to be born once more."

A friend of the late Dr. Maginn, with him, was praising the fine flavor of his wine, and begged to be informed of the merchant's name. 'Oh, I get it from the London Tavern, a house close by, just as I happen to want it,' replied the host.

'Indeed,' said the other, 'a capital cellar unquestionably; but have you not to pay a rather extravagant price?'

'I don't know—I don't know,' returned the doctor; 'I believe they put down something in a book.'

Mr. John Clark, of the Boston Courier, while recently confined to his bed by severe illness, wrote to a "down-town" friend as follows:—'They say I am better to-day; I suppose I am. I suffer more now from externals than from bodily pain; what with the cats at night, and in the day a young lady next door, who is trying her prettiest to be a prima donna, it is hard to say when I shall be released from this bed. Please send me one of Sharpe's rifles, that I may silence these felinb ruffians on the shed; and send also a shallow young man with long light hair, a smooth face and a drawling voice, to quiet the musical prodigy in embryo."

DUPLIN COUNTY FAIR.—The Annual Fair of the Duplin County Agricultural Society, will be held at Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th day of November next, instead of the 13th and 14th as originally announced. *Wil. Com.*

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS FOR 1856.

ALEX. CREECH AGAIN HAS THE PLEASURE of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and customers for past patronage, and again invites them, and strangers visiting Raleigh, to call and examine one of the largest and most complete assortments of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

he ever had the pleasure of showing, embracing all the latest styles and importations of Ladies Dress Goods, from the lowest prices to the finest quality. Also a large lot of goods suitable for men and boy's wear. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Ready-Made Clothing, with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Call and examine for yourselves as I charge nothing to show goods, and if they do not suit, do not buy.

Store 3d door above R. Smith's corner.

ALEX. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1856. 98—6t.

☞ Age, Advocate and Signal copy six times.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT OF PLEAS and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, made at August Term, 1856, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November next the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and cost due thereon for the year, 1854:

Acres.	By whom listed.	Location.	Valuation.
50	Thomas Wilson, Jr.,		$8 19½
210	David Murphey,	Cold Camp,	69½
50	Duncan Maloy for heirs	Arch. McMillan,	16½
150	Malcom Baxter,	Raft Swamp,	2 51
209	Neill A. Graham,	Big Marsh,	1 72
334	Dougald McDougald,	Juniper,	1 81½
223	Alex'r McVicker,	Rockfish,	1 94½
250	August Love,	Lumber River,	5 45
150	James McMillan,	Beaverdam,	74¾
268	Lauchlin McKay,		1 92
50	Nathan Jones,	Bear Swamp,	99
250	Rachael Lockler,	Juniper Swamp,	2 24
80	Little Lock'er,	" "	1 10
82	James M. Basley,	Lees Branch,	1 16¾
55	Daniel W. Graham,	" "	1 21
27½	Jesse Jones,	" "	8½
50	Samuel Lockler, Jr.,	" "	1 02
180	John C. Lockler,	Bear Swamp,	1 60
180	Paschal Caddell,	Shocheel,	1 60
157	Miles D. McJer nis,	"	1 55
124	Neill Baker,	West of Ashpoles Swamp,	41¾
118	Alex. Bass,	" "	40
300	John B. Williams,	Mason Bond,	1 52
400	Alex. Bird,	Ashpole Swamp,	1 32
50	Lewis D. Cox,	Hasey Swamp,	2 39½
100	Josiah Herring,	West flower's swamp,	1 19½
1300	Thomas Lambert,	Indian "	4 29
60	Goodwin Britt,	Bear Branch,	1 26
100	Thomas D. Collins,	Hay's Swamp,	1 36
84	Harmon Cox,	Big Branch,	1 45
73	Eli W. Pease,	Jacob's Swamp,	2 27
218	Davis Ivy,	Lumber Branch,	1 87½
1 lot	James C. Davis,	Floral College,	3 30
180	William M. Neill,	Lumber River,	43½
431	John Israel, Jr.,	" "	1 34
110	J. W. Townsend,	Bear Swamp,	1 39½
240	Samuel Spivy,	Cowpen Swamp,	1 39½

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, Sept. 27, 1856. 1153—wtt.

Valuable Land and Negroes for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of Dorris Cannady, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 21st day of October next, that valuable tract of land on which the deceased lived, lying in the counties of Wake and Granville, on both sides of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining the lands of Willie Mangum and others, about twelve miles from Franklinton Depot, and some three miles from P. S. Rogers' store, containing upwards of 1000

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Special Notice.

The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified, four weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

The November Election.

On Thursday the 4th day of next month the people will vote for President and Vice President of the United States. It will be by far the most important election ever held, in this or any other country. We sincerely believe that the preservation of the federal Constitution, and the best hopes of mankind are at stake in this contest.

It is the duty, as it is the high privilege of every citizen to exert himself for the cause which he prefers, and to vote for that cause at the polls. Especially is it the duty of every member of the Democratic party to exert himself, seeing the combinations in existence against his party, and the great importance of general Democratic success. Thus far, in these Southern States, our Democratic friends have had a comparatively quiet and unexcited campaign; but this, instead of relieving them of the duty and necessity for exertion, furnishes one of the strongest reasons why, as the election approaches, they should rouse up and labor for a full vote. Our friends in the free States are fighting the battle for us; let us see to it that no Southern State falters, or exhibits—what does not exist—a feeling of indifference in this momentous crisis.

The fact should not be concealed that the friends of Mr. Fillmore in this State are becoming quite active, and are making arrangements for bringing out their full strength. They calculate on casting as large a vote for Mr. Fillmore as they gave to Mr. Gilmer in August; and if they should do this, and if the Democrats should poll for Mr. Buchanan no more than they polled for Gen. Pierce, they will be disastrously defeated. "Forewarned, forearmed." We observe, in one Know Nothing paper before us, notices for *six* Know Nothing mass meetings in the Western part of the State; and we hear of others to be held elsewhere.

Are the Democrats of the State properly aroused? We know that our Electors and Sub-Electors are manfully discharging their duty,—but are we not to have more mass meetings, more gatherings, more barbecues than those we see already provided for? It is idle to expect a *full* vote without using the means to obtain it. It is all very well to *talk* about fifteen and twenty thousand majority; but let us, by our efforts, *ensure* it. It will not come of itself, by a general spontaneous movement. Important as Presidential elections always are, still it is known that the people never turn out to attend them as they do the State elections. Hence, the necessity for greater exertion at this time. Let the leading, active Democrats in all the neighborhoods talk with the people on the importance of going to the election—let meetings be held a short time before the 4th of November—let persons be appointed to attend the various precincts, and let *all* the precincts be well supplied with Electoral tickets. It is generally considered the duty of the Electors and Sub-Electors to organize as they go along, and to see that tickets are furnished in all the Counties; but they cannot attend to every locality; and the surest way, therefore, is for *every* Democrat to resolve himself into a committee of one, and *go to work in this, and in other respects, to ensure a full vote.*

A full vote in November will be a brilliant Democratic victory. Let us all remember that, and act accordingly.

The Independent Guards.

We learn that a meeting of this spirited Company was held on Monday night last, and the following officers were elected to fill vacancies that had occurred:

1st Lieutenant, W. C. Parker.
2nd " W. W. White.
3rd " W. W. Smith.
4th " A. DeG. Tumbro.
Ensign, T. J. Weddon.
3rd Sargeant, S. Smithers.
4th " M. Fleming.

We are glad to learn that the Company is increasing. They are altering their uniform, and when finished it will be as handsome as any in the State.—Success, in all respects, to this spirited and patriotic Company.

Elections.—Florida and Georgia held their elections on Monday last, and the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana will take place on Tuesday the 14th. There is a complete fusion in Pennsylvania between the Fremont and Fillmore men. The Democrats have to contend, therefore, with both factions; and if they should defeat them on Tuesday next, the result will be full of promise for the November election.

"Casting Pearls before Swine."

The Charleston Courier of Saturday last contains five columns of closely printed matter, from one of its Editors, Richard Yeadon, Esq., written in New York, detailing an interview and arguments between himself and Theodore Parker and William Lloyd Garrison, in Boston, on the subject of slavery. Mr. Yeadon, it seems, heard the Rev. Theodore Parker preach in Boston—was introduced to him, and visited him in the evening at his house, by invitation, where he found Mr. Parker, Mr. Garrison, and others. The arguments on the subject of slavery were long, heated, and able—going back to the days of the Jewish patriarchs, and coming down through the Mosaic and Gospel dispensations to the present time. We have read the details by Mr. Yeadon with much interest. He found Mr. Parker more reasonable, more gentle, and more *genteel* than Mr. Garrison; though both of them seemed to be utterly fixed and hardened in their prejudices and hatreds towards slavery and the South. Mr. Yeadon maintained the institution as a Bible-established institution—argued to show the justice, propriety, and fitness of it, from the great republics of antiquity, including that of the Jews; and insisted that African, Southern slavery is beneficial to both races, the white and the black. He gave various illustrations and examples, showing the attachment of slaves for their masters; and he alluded also, in proof of the happy condition of the African race in the South, to their rapid and constant increase, which far exceeds that of the Israelites while in Egypt. Garrison replied to these, and many other views and arguments of Mr. Yeadon; and though Mr. Parker did not go as far as Mr. Garrison, yet in the main he sustained him. Both of them very freely disputed the authority of the Scriptures, or rather insisted that the Almighty did not mean what he had plainly said! "They both hold themselves at liberty," says Mr. Yeadon, "in the exercise of the right of private judgment, to reject all Biblical teachings, as apochryphal or unreasonable, which did not square with their own fanatical and self-righteous doctrines and views." In other words, they are professing Christians, but practical infidels. Either they are too intelligent not to know that they are fatally in error; or they deliberately refuse to "come to the light." They substitute passion and prejudice for investigation and pure truth. Yet Theodore Parker is a minister of the Gospel, and Garrison professes to be a Christian! "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven. * * Many will say unto me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then I will profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity."

Garrison, and Parker, and Beecher, and their followers constitute the advance guard of the abolition army. Ten years ago they were universally disregarded or despised; now, they have attention, possess influence, and their power in support of a Presidential candidate is felt and recognized. If the evil should continue to increase, and if the black Republicans should obtain possession of the government, what will not these fanatics be able to effect ten years hence?

We admire Mr. Yeadon's spirit and ability, but we doubt the propriety and the wisdom of any argument or controversy with such men. "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you."—These men live by misrepresentation and abuse of the South. It is their all. By it they obtain their bread and meat. It gives them congregations, subscriptions to their newspapers, collections for Kansas and the "poor slave"—the greater part of which, in passing, invariably sticks to their fingers. They are busy bodies, lovers of filthy lucre, seditious, stirrers up of strife, demons in human shape. Trust these men with the government?—submit to *their* rule?—abide their action in relation to slavery? In the eloquent language of Robert J. Walker—addressed not to the South, but to the North—"better had we tear the earth from its orbit, and scatter it in burning fragments through universal space, than meet the curses of our country and mankind, and the horrors of that living death which would follow the dissolution of the American Union,"—but these horrors will assuredly overtake us if such men as Giddings, and Beecher, and Parker, and Seward, and Banks should be allowed to prevail. It is for the North to decide this question. The South will aid the true men there, to the extent of her Electoral vote; but she can do no more. If the end should come, *she will do her duty*, it may be with a bleeding and a broken heart,—*but she will do it*, solemnly, finally, irrevocably, before God and man. Ten millions of white people, and four millions of black people, are living here in admirable harmony—masters and servants. They are prospering beyond all former example—they are contented and happy.—They are living under a common Constitution, with fourteen millions of Northern, Eastern, and Western white people and free negroes. They have never interfered with Northern institutions—they have er encroached upon the North, and they nevnever will. The North now has 143 members of the House of Representatives, and the South but 90—showing a loss to the South, since 1810, of 38 members. These members Virginia, a slaveholding State, gave to the North when she ceded to the Union that magnificent Northwestern region, now organized into seven States. *They* have increased—*we* have decreased. What next? Power in the Union is nothing, compared with our honor as a people and our Constitutional rights. Power may depart from us, but our honor and our rights *we will never surrender.*

What is black Republicanism?

It is present Congressional intervention to abolish slavery in Kansas; and it aims to limit slavery hereafter to the States where it exists, and to *agitate* the question until the institution is rendered valueless, and in the end destroyed. Its banner is black—is a sign of injustice, rapine, and murder, and carries but sixteen stars. So far as its leaders could do it, they have already excluded fifteen States from the American Union. So odious is it among our people, that there are not ten men in the State who will publicly say they will vote for Fremont; and so no Electoral ticket even couldbe formed. The third resolution in the black Republican platform is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those *twin relics of barbarism*—POLYGAMY and SLAVERY."

According to black Republicanism, the people of the South are as degraded and as base as the Mormons of Utah!

Onslow.—Col. L. W. Humphrey, the Democratic Sub-Elector for this County, is prosecuting the campaign with energy and ability. Onslow will no doubt poll her full strength for Buchanan.

☞ The communication which we publish to-day, over the signature of "A Trustee of the University," is from the pen of one of the oldest and most respected Trustees of that institution.

Proceedings of the Faculty of the University.

We publish to-day, by request of the Faculty and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, the proceedings of the Faculty in relation to Mr. Hedrick.

It is unquestionably true, as stated by Mr. Herrisse, that the "Faculty is neither charged with black Republicanism nor likely to be suspected of it,"—yet, it seems to us, they have adopted a course in this matter which is entirely proper, and which must receive general public approval.

It was natural that the conduct of Mr. Hedrick should excite anxiety in the minds of the President and Faculty; and in promptly repudiating both his conduct and his dangerous and unconstitutional political opinions, they have not only guarded themselves in advance against the remotest suspicion of sympathizing with him in his views, but they have shown themselves faithful to the people of the State, whose University is in their immediate charge, and have met, we doubt not, the expectations, as their proceedings will receive the unanimous approval of the Board of Trustees.

Gov. Swain, in his communication to the Faculty, has stated nothing more nor less than the truth of history, in relation to the University and partizan politics and sectarian religion. The institution has habitually avoided both; and herein has it found one of the main elements of its prosperity and constantly increasing usefulness.

Nothing remains now but to cut off, *if it should be necessary*, the offending member. Mr. Hedrick, it seems, was present at the meeting of the Faculty on the 6th; and it is not stated that he withdrew from the meeting. Almost any one, it seems to us, would have resigned at once; but either he does not appreciate the delicacy of his situation, or he is waiting to be dismissed, so that he may become "a lion" at Cambridge, or in some other black Republican circle. It is obvious that his usefulness as a Professor in our University, is gone; and the sooner he leaves it, or is dismissed from it, the better for the institution itself and for the character of the State.

We learn from a young friend at Chapel Hill, that on Saturday night last Mr. Hedrick was burnt in effigy in the College Campus, and the bell was tolled until the effigy was consumed. Much indignation was excited on the receipt of the Standard containing his letter. We learn, from the friend referred to, that Mr. Hedrick was of the opinion that *we* had some agency in this—that *we* urged the students to this course, furnished the materials for the effigy, &c. Nothing could be more unfounded than this imputation. We have had no communication with any one in Chapel Hill, or elsewhere, in relation to Mr. Hedrick's conduct. We brought the charge against him of treason to his section and to the Constitution; and we published his "*Defence.*" Our motto is, "*strike, but hear.*" His "Defence," though ingenious, impudent, and highly objectionable, is not seditious; and so as we had brought the charge against him, we allowed him a hearing. In this we did right. Yet, though all his arguments might have been easily answered, and all his Free-soil views dissipated by the touch of truth, we offered no reply, *because we do not choose to argue with a black Republican.* We *argue* with no man who proposes to degrade us, or who approaches us with hostile intent and deadly weapon. That is the reason we made no reply to Mr. Hedrick. But we studiously refrained from uttering any thing calculated to excite the students against him; and we regret that they burnt him in effigy. We sympathize with them in their very natural and very just feelings of indignation; yet they are *under* authority now, as they may expect to be *in* authority hereafter, as men; and it is highly important that order and decorum should be preserved at the University. Besides, any violence which may be offered to Mr. Hedrick—every act, holding him up to public scorn, will only tend to his advantage and advancement among his black Republican associates of the free States. Let no young gentleman in the University conclude, for a moment, that we are attempting *a lecture.* That is neither our province nor our duty. We are only uttering our honest views as to the proper course to be observed. *Let the Professor be,*—he feels acutely enough his indiscretion, his sin, without hisses and effigies. We feel confident, and so assure the students, *that the Executive Committee will perform their whole duty.* The stain will be wiped out—the University will not be injured, and peace and good feeling will be speedily restored.

Welcome to the President.

The following song was sung by the Newport Glee Club, on the arrival of President Pierce at Concord:

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.
Written for the Keystone Minstrels, Newport.
Air—"*New England.*"

O, welcome, welcome, home again!
To neighbors, friends and kin,
We've held thee in our heart of hearts
Wherever thou hast been.
O, welcome to our Granite Hills,
Our bounding streams and free,
From lavish hearts and eager hands,
Our welcome comes to thee.
Chorus—And joyous voices send their songs
Of gladness o'er the lea,

O, welcome, welcome home again!
As Germans love the Rhine,
Thy native State, thy honored State,
The Granite State is thine.
Shrined in the honest yeoman's heart,
Thy memory slumbers still,
Glad welcomes greet thee home again
From every Granite Hill.
Chorus—And many a heart beats joyous now
While envious tongues are still.

Then welcome to the President.
What though our noble State
Yields not the orange or the lime,
The bread-fruit or the date?
We've noble hearts and daring hands,
In many a mountain home,
And o'er our heads, no clearer sky
Has stretched its lordly dome.
Chorus—And true hearts welcome, welcome thee,
To this our mountain home.

The Code of "Honor!"—Mr. B. R. Carroll, a friend of Judge Magrath, publishes a Card in the Charleston papers in relation to the duel in which Mr. Taber, of the Mercury, was killed, in which he says: "I did all I could, consistent with the honor of the parties concerned, to arrest the duel. I made known Judge Magrath's wishes to several of the friends of the gentlemen engaged in the duel, and discovered that the time, place, and circumstances of the same, were already known throughout the City. Magistrates knew them; conservators of the peace knew them; and pious men, and even clergymen, were as well acquainted with the facts as the paties interested."

The Crop of Tobacco.—We are daily in receipt of cheering news relative to the prospects of the planters—and learn that the frost has not been so bad as first reported. —*Pet. Dem.*

Many of the planters, alarmed by the frost, cut their tobacco at once; and this will somewhat, but not materially, reduce the crop. The probability is that the crop will turn out well, and that prices will be good.

Cotton and tobacco must form the main dependence for the farmers this year. The corn crop is not full, neither the hay nor fodder crop. There is considerable excitement in the cotton market, and the price is advancing.

For the Standard.

Proceedings of the Faculty of the University of North-Carolina in relation to Prof. Hedrick.

University of North-Carolina, Chapel Hill, Oct. 6, 1856.

The Faculty met at 12 o'clock, M. under a summons from the President. Present, Hon. David L. Swain, President; Professors E. Mitchell, J. Phillips, M. Fetter, F. M. Hubbard, J. T. Wheat, A. M. Shipp, C. Phillips, B. S. Hedrick, A. G. Brown; Instructor, H. Herrisse; Tutors, S. Pool, J. B. Lucas, R. H. Battle and W. H. Wetmore.

The President stated to the Faculty that he felt himself called upon to direct their attention to the publication of Prof. Hedrick, in the North-Carolina Standard of Saturday. Very few remarks, he said, will suffice in relation to the present subject.

In an institution sustained like this, by all denominations and parties, nothing should be permitted to be done, calculated to disturb the harmonious intercourse of those who support and those who direct and govern it. And this is well known to have been our policy and practice, during a long series of years. Mr. Hedrick's testimony that "as student and Professor" he has known "no institution, North or South, from which partizan politics and sectarian religion are so carefully excluded," will be received with perfect credence by our graduates, and by all familiar with the state of things among us.

To secure an end so essential to the reputation, prosperity, and usefulness of the University, cautious forbearance has been practised by the Faculty, and enjoined upon the students, in relation to these subjects. The sermons, delivered on the Sabbath, in the College chapel, have been confined to an exhibition of the leading doctrines of Christianity, with respect to which no difference of opinion exists among us; and no student, during the last twenty years, has been permitted to discuss upon the public stage any question of party politics. This course upon the part of all, has been regarded as not merely necessary to internal harmony and quiet—in unison with kind feeling and good taste, but as due to numbers of persons of different tenets and opinions, who honor us by their attendance upon our public exercises, and have a right to respectful consideration.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, seconded by Prof. Fetter, the President's communication was referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips, and Prof. Hubbard; who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Prof. Hedrick, as set forth in his publication in the North-Carolina Standard of the 4th inst., is not warranted by our usages; and that the political opinions expressed, are not those entertained by any other member of this body.

Resolved, That while we feel bound to declare our sentiments freely upon this occasion, we entertain none other than feelings of personal respect and kindness for the subject of them; and sincerely regret the indiscretion into which he seems, in this instance, to have fallen.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions were adopted by the following vote: *Ayes*—Messrs. Mitchell, Phillips, Fetter, Hubbard, Wheat, Shipp, C. Phillips, Brown, Pool, Lucas, Battle, and Wetmore. *Nay*—Mr. Herrisse, who said that he voted in the negative, "simply on the ground that the Faculty is neither charged with black Republicanism, nor likely to be suspected of it."

On motion of Dr. Wheat, seconded by Prof. Shipp, the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing proceedings of the Faculty to the Trustees of the University.

For the Standard.

Mr. Hedrick, of the University.

To the Editors of the Standard: *Gentlemen*—I read with astonishment and great regret, in your paper of Saturday last, what was called "Prof. Hedrick's Defence." Astonishment and regret that a man who calls himself a Professor of the University, should so undervalue the reputation and interest of that institution as to advertise himself the advocate of the sentiments he avows, filling the station he does. These sentiments, avowed by one of the Professors, will sink the institution—now grown to giant size, and still increasing—unless the Trustees forthwith expel that traitor to all Southern interests from the seat he now so unworthily fills.—He should be ordered away as a foul stain upon the escutcheon of the University, to show to the country that the institution is a sanctuary from such vile pollutions. It is the business of the Executive Committee to act in this case, and to act promptly; and from the high character of the gentlemen who compose it, a good result may be expected. If this man must prattle treason, let him do it ineffectually, not as the agent of the Trustees, as he now is.

The Trustees of the University consist of sixty gentlemen, dispersed all over the State; and they are thus dispersed that they may have a wider range in advancing its interests. They have been selected by the General Assembly to manage the affairs of that institution, out of regard for their own high characters for learning, probity, and sound discretion; and the history of the University abundantly testifies to their success. And the Executive Committee have full power to transact all business of the Board of Trustees in their absence or recess. Be it said, however, as due to truth, and to the great credit of the Trustees, they have raised that institution from a poor estate to a high position; they have witnessed, under their superintending and anxious care, the education of some of the greatest men in the nation; and they see daily its benefits increasing, until it has become the great literary institution of the South, numbering upwards of four hundred students, sent by their friends to the guardianship of the Trustees and Faculty. It is not, therefore, to be expected that the Trustees will fail to do their duty.

My name, if desired, will be given to Mr. Hedrick, who I do not dignify with the appellation of Professor, and who as a Trustee I repudiate, in the beginning of the great harm he has set out ungratefully to do that institution—his *Alma Mater.*

A TRUSTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

San Antono and Mexican Gulf R. R. Co.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held in this city, on the evening of the 8th inst., Judge I. A. Paschal, President of the Company, tendered his resignation, in consequence of not being able to attend to the business incident to the office, without relinquishing his professional pursuits: whereupon a resolution was passed complimenting the zeal, energy and ability with which he had discharged his duties as President, and expressing regret at his retiring. An election was then held, when Maj. Wm. J. Clarke was unanimously elected President for the balance of the official year.

Maj. Clarke has been among us about a year, during which time he has made friends on every side. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted for gallantry and good services at Paso de Ovejas, Puente Nacional, and Cerro Gordo. He was for several years Comptroller of Public Accounts in the State of North Carolina, has had the management of a railroad, and is familiar with the whole business, and we doubt not, will energetical and successfully conduct the affairs of the Company.

We understand that Maj. Clarke and our esteemed fellow citizen, S. A. Maverick, will immediately repair to the city of New York, on business connected with the Company.

We are informed that the prospects of the speedy completion of this important work are quite encouraging, and we sincerely trust, that our fellow-citizens will give their hearty cooperation to the enterprising gentlemen who have charge of this great undertaking which will exercise so important an influence on the future prosperity, not only of our city, but of all Western Texas.

San Antonia Texan.

Where are They.—A test vote was taken in my office on yesterday of persons coming in on business, and resulted as follows:

Buchanan, 24
Fillmore, 10
Fremont, 1

Where is Fremont? Echo answers "No where."

New York Daily News.

State Convention in New Hampshire.—Manchester, N. H., Oct. 4.—A Fillmore convention was held here yesterday, which nominated a State electoral ticket. Erastus Brooks addressed a public meeting in the evening.

Statement of Taxes for 1856.

We are indebted to the attention of Mr. Comptroller Brooks, for a statement of taxes paid into the Public Treasury of North-Carolina for the year 1856, by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, as follows:

	1855.	1856.
Alamance,	$ 3,104 07	$ 3,955 40
Alexander,	881 94	1,094 76
Anson,	4,106 88	4,992 80
Ashe,	1,548 22	2,315 72
Beaufort,	5,517 78	6,799 38
Bertie,	5,170 24	6,123 82
Bladen,	2,752 63	4,086 76
Brunswick,	2,105 52	2,797 05
Buncombe,	2,497 16	3,592 36
Burke,	1,913 06	2,494 84
Cabarrus,	3,276 07	4,874 23
Caldwell,	1,203 76	1,718 96
Camden,	1,644 44	2,202 41
Carteret,	1,326 67	1,844 88
Caswell,	6,616 99	7,218 81
Catawba,	2,023 78	2,576 54
Chatham,	4,631 28	5,938 70
Cherokee,	1,136 87	1,309 52
Chowan,	3,229 83	3,818 96
Cleaveland,	1,908 07	2,623 66
Columbus,	1,860 55	2,457 50
Craven,	7,879 14	8,357 99
Cumberland,	7,927 71	10,260 78
Currituck,	2,062 32	2,118 89
Davidson,	3,743 60	4,911 45
Davie,	1,959 17	2,608 40
Duplin,	4,262 71	5,042 54
Edgecombe,	8,786 37	9,485 44
Forsythe,	3,437 06	4,678 58
Franklin,	4,298 63	5,347 45
Gaston,	2,068 58	2,703 38
Gates,	2,666 39	3,151 92
Granville,	7,671 64	10,089 48
Greene,	2,364 16	2,717 34
Guilford,	5,651 09	7,291 75
Halifax,	6,496 55	10,186 66
Haywood,	786 50	935 89
Henderson,	1,889 30	2,636 04
Hertford,	3,603 72	4,441 45
Hyde,	2,289 46	2,573 09
Harnett,	1,211 82	1,455 42
Iredell,	3,357 97	4,193 29
Jackson,	577 12	878 51
Johnston,	3,993 98	4,801 51
Jones,	1,808 63	2,229 47
Lenoir,	3,230 62	4,374 18
Lincoln,	2,556 31	2,787 42
McDowell,	1,235 38	1,583 64
Macon,	664 90	1,805 03
Madison,	767 86	908 59
Martin,	3,487 36	4,947 09
Mecklenburg,	6,632 22	9,214 31
Montgomery,	1,423 47	1,816 61
Moore,	1,984 46	2,823 41
Nash,	3,557 63	4,019 20
New Hanover,	17,366 34	20,011 91
Northampton,	4,512 67	5,910 66
Onslow,	2,168 27	2,519 94
Orange,	5,145 25	7,638 54
Pasquotank,	3,299 80	4,982 54
Perquimans,	2,726 05	3,619 39
Person,	4,361 02	4,141 88
Pitt,	3,958 84	6,298 86
Polk,	572 30	741 23
Randolph,	3,618 11	4,356 52
Richmond,	2,805 54	3,853 82
Robeson,	2,831 78	3,527 26
Rockingham,	4,297 19	6,028 54
Rowan,	5,774 91	7,537 47
Rutherford,	2,542 43	3,051 31
Sampson,	3,933 90	4,950 64
Stanly,	1,440 28	1,840 77
Stokes,	1,757 91	2,272 84
Surry,	1,582 02	1,810 61
Tyrrel,	1,302 49	1,485 12
Union,	2,070 51	3,395 27
Wake,	12,494 50	13,094 27
Warren,	6,108 01	7,450 49
Washington,	2,340 34	3,252 99
Watauga,	583 89	788 47
Wayne,	5,053 48	7,762 23
Wilkes,	1,878 10	2,190 41
Wilson,	510 02	4,180 78
Yadkin,	1,658 66	2,245 32
Yancey,	594 92	811 44
	$284,296 79	$363,804 28
		284,296 79
Increase,		$79,507 49

Connecticut Municipal Election.

New Haven, Oct. 7.—Incomplete returns from 83 towns have been received. The Democrats have carried forty-seven and the Republicans thirty-five towns, showing a net gain of nine towns for the Democrats.

Hartford, Oct. 8.—Of one hundred and fifteen towns heard from Buchanan has carried fifty-eight, and Fremont fifty-five. The net Democratic gain over the last election is fourteen.

Election in Upper Michigan.

Detroit, (Mich.,) Oct. 6.—An election for State Senator and two Representatives was held in the upper peninsular of this State on the 30th of September. The Democratic candidates were elected. The majority for Senator was about 1,000.

Delaware Election.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8.—An election was held in this State yesterday for Inspectors and Assessors. Newcastle county gives 850 Democratic majority, Kent 450, and Sussex 500.

Baltimore Elections—Swann Elected Mayor—Murder, Riots, &c.

Baltimore, Oct. 8.—A great amount of disorder and fighting during the latter part of the day. The fighting in the 8th and 14th wards particularly severe. Four men killed and twenty wounded, among the latter were three children.

The returns coming in show that Swann, the K. N. candidate for the mayoralty is undoubtedly elected by a heavy majority. Particulars as soon as possible.

Grand Democratic Demonstration.

Lancaster, Pa. Oct. 8.—There are here 30,000 persons at the Democratic Demonstration to-day and every thing is quite harmonious, and the city alive with excitement.

Additional Foreign News.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—The Liverpool papers of the afternoon of the 24th of September estimates the sales of cotton that day at 15,000 bales. The market was excited and prices had advanced 1-16d.

The Cotton Crop.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—The accounts from the cotton crop continue to grow worse daily, and not one in fifty believes in three million bales. Indeed, there are many reliable and well informed houses here who put the crop estimates at not over 2,500,000 bales.

Further from Kansas.—St. Louis, Oct. 4.—A letter to the Republican from Gov. Geary, dated the 26th ult., says the United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the pro-slavery candidate for Congress.

A letter to the Democrat, dated the 24th, says that the free-state prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the court.

Politics in Connecticut.—Middleton, Conn., Oct. 5.—The Democrats held a large meeting here yesterday, which was addressed by Senator Toucey.—The main incident of the day was the raising of a hickory pole with thirteen roots to represent the thirteen original States, and thirty-one branches to represent the American Union of the present day. The pole was drawn into the city by one hundred yoke of oxen.

North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds sold in New York on Thursday at 94½, and Virginia 6 per cents at 91½.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst. was $23,495,005 91.

Arrest of Messrs. Pryor and Botts.

Washington, Oct. 7.—At an early hour this morning Messrs. Botts and Pryor and their friends crossed the District line into Maryland, on the route for F. P. Blair's farm, but before any arrangements for a fight had been made, officer Tyler of Richmond, assisted by Messrs. Reese, Reynolds and Yeatman, of the Washington police, appeared on the field and arrested both the principals and several of their friends. Mr. Botts' second, F. J. Smith, escaped. Mr. Cheeseman, second to Mr. Prayor, was arrested. The parties were brought before J. H. Goddard, magistrate, of this city, who, after a consideration of the case, released the prisoners on parole of honor, that they would, upon the departure of the next boat for Richmond, place themselves under arrest in the hands of officer Tayler, and not violate the peace in the mean time.

[second dispatch.]

Washington, Oct. 7.—F. J. Smith, Mr. Botts' second, was arrested with the others. Mr. Pryor was not arrested, but gave himself up after the frustration of his plans. All the parties are now at large in this city.

Connecticut State Fair.—New Haven, October 4.—The arrangements are nearly completed on the State Fair grounds, and entries of horses and blood stock are already very numerous. The best selection the State has afforded is looked for.

MARRIED.

At Cascade, Rockingam Co., N. C., on the 1st inst., by by Rev. J. R. Lea, Dr. John G. Brodnax, of Petersburg, Va., and Miss Mary W. Brodnax, of the former place.

At Weldon, N. C., 2nd inst., by John Campbell, Esq., Mr. J. W. Watkins, formerly of Dinwiddie, to Miss Mary A. Perkinson, formerly of Smithfield, N. Carolina.

Notice—To my Friends and Customers.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE North, and am now receiving my Fall and Winter Goods, and feel assured I can please all who favor me with a call, both in quality and price. I have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, to be made to order and in all cases a fit warranted. Also, a good stock of Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods of the very latest styles; Hats, Caps, &c. In fact every thing worn by gentlemen can be found at my establishment except Boots and Shoes. Those who intend visiting the State Fair, the members of the Legislature, and every body else are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as I think I can do as well, if not a little better than any body else. As my terms are entirely Cash, my motto is, "small profits and quick sales." Don't forget to call at the same old stand, formerly occupied by J. J. Biggs & Co., J. H. BIGGS.
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1856. 1154—w4w.
☞ Register, Signal, Giraffe and Age copy four times weekly.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—I HAVE recently obtained possession of the magnificent picture representing the death-bed scene of the venerable John Wesley. This large and imposing picture was painted by O. P. Copeland, Esq., expressly for exhibition, and sold by him some time ago to G. D. Weekly, from whom I have obtained it. I now offer it for sale on very reasonable terms, and feel assured that a *proper person* could by exhibiting it realize a handsome sum of money. The picture is about 10 by 15 feet in dimensions, and represents the great founder of Methodism, a few moments before his death, surrounded by some eighteen or twenty of his distinguished friends and followers, all as large as life. For particulars address,
GEORGE FISHER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 9, 1856. 93—2m.

NOTICE.—HAVING, AT AUGUST TERM, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, for Wake county, qualified as Administratrix of the estate of James T. Marriott, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of the said James T. Marriott, to call upon my Attorney, J. K. Marriott, and make payment; and those having claims or demands against the said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
R. W. MARRIOTT, Adm'trix.
October 9, 1856. 94—6t.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, October 8, 1856.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Weldon at 2, P. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 7. Passengers going North will take breakfast in Raleigh.
R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
October 9, 1856. 96—tf

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION.

EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MAGICIAN, TOGETHER with his **Talented Company,** will return and open at Raleigh on the 15th and 16th October, on which occasion they will redouble their efforts to vary the entertainment and answer the applause every where bestowed on them.
There will be a Day Performance on Thursday the 16th at 3 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Tickets 25 cents. No half-price. ☜
October 4, 1856. 91—

CONSTANT ARRIVALS.—WE ARE RECEIVING daily, by Express, accessions to our now large and attractive stock of Ready-Made Clothing.
The increasing demand at this concern since its first establishment in 1847 is an evidence that there is no humbug in the Goods we sell, and we have this season prepared a larger and better selection, we think than has ever before been exhibited in this City.
We have now a most complete assortment of the finest Dress Goods for gentlemen, warranted to fit in a style unequalled by the best Merchant Tailors.
Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to call and examine. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
at the old stand of E. L. Harding's.
October 9, 1856. 93—6t.

FAIR ARRANGEMENT.—AT THE STATE Fair will be the assembled fair ones, exhibiting fair attractions to all who may desire fair opportunities to make fair proposals to be fairly accepted or refused. That a fair beginning shall have a fair ending in the affair, it is suggested that gentlemen desiring an "outfit," shall purchase their Clothing at fair prices, in a fair way, at the fair (far-famed Clothing Establishment of
WM. H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At Harding's "Old Stand,"
No. 28, Fayetteville St.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1856. 93—swlt.

STATE FAIR.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:
THROUGH YOUR PAPER, WE CAN INFORM those who visit the Fair next week, that by calling at the store of W. H. & R. S. Tucker they can find—A handsome lot of Dress Goods, Beautiful Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas, a nice assortment of Lace Goods, and a large variety of Dress Hats, and Soft Hats and Caps.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1856. 92—1t.

$25 Reward.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE night of the 29th of September last, one GREY MARE about 12 years old. Said Mare is about five feet high, works well in harness, and rides well. The thief who stole said animal was making his way towards Ridgeway Depot in the county of Warren, and from what I can learn, have just reasons to believe that the scoundrel is a slave, who has been hired upon the N. C. Railroad, and belongs to Plummer K. Austin, Esq., of Warren county. Any information respecting said Mare will be thankfully received, besides paying well for trouble and expenses, &c., and the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of said thief in any jail within this State or Virginia.
JOHN G. THOMPSON.
Brassfields, Wake county, Oct. 4, 1856. 92—4t.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED as Administrator on the estate of P. R. Tomlinson, dec'd, at August Term, 1856, hereby notifies all persons holding receipts against said deceased as an officer, to come forward and hand in their receipts and take their papers within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
E. J. TOMLINSON, Adm'r.
September 23, 1856. 1153—w3t.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
October 6, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 8th of Nov. next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $33,000 for Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.
$200,000 for Western North-Carolina Railroad, dated October 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.
Interest on the $33,000 payable 1st days of January and July.
Interest on the $200,000 payable 1st days of April and October in each year.
Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1856. 92—swtd.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—THE next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th inst.
W. W. VASS,
Treasurer & Secretary.
Office R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1856. 93—

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress

SEC 24. And be it further enacted, That every Secretary of legation and consular officer is hereby authorized, whenever he shall be required or deem it necessary or proper so to do, at the post, port, place, or within the limits of his legation, consulate, or commercial agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and also to perform any notarial act or acts such as any notary public is required or authorized by law to do or perform within the United States; and every such oath, affirmation, affidavit, deposition, and notarial act administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had or done, by or before any such officer, when certified under his hand and seal of office, shall be as good, valid, effectual, and of like force and effect within the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if such oath, affirmation, affidavit, deposition, or notarial act had been administered, sworn, administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had or done, by or before any other person within the United States duly authorized and competent thereto; and if any person shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, or by any means procure any person to commit perjury in any such oath, affirmation, affidavit or deposition, within the intent and meaning of any act of Congress now or hereafter made, such offender may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district of the United States, in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offence had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are or shall be prescribed by any such act for such offence; and any document purporting to have affixed impressed or subscribed thereto or thereon the seal and signature of the officer administering or taking the same in testimony thereof, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of any such seal or signature being genuine or of the official character of such person; and if any such person shall forge any such seal or signature, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years nor less than one year, and fined in a sum not to exceed three thousand dollars, and may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with, therefor, in the district where he may be asrested or in custody

SEC 25. And be it further enacted, That whenever any seaman or mariner of any vessel of the United States shall desert such vessel, the master or commander of such vessel shall note the fact and date of such desertion on the list of the crew, and the same shall be officially authenticated at the port or place of the consulate or commercial agency, first visited by such vessel after such desertion, if such desertion shall have occurred in a foreign country, or if in such case such vessel shall not visit any place where there shall be any consulate or commercial agency before her return to the United States, or the desertion shall have occurred in this country, the fact and time of such desertion shall be officially authenticated before a notary public immediately at the first port or place where such vessel shall arrive after such desertion; and all wages that may be due to such seaman or mariner, and whatever interest he may have in the cargo of such vessel, shall be forfeited to or become the property of the United States, and paid over for their use to the collector of the port where the crew of such vessel are accounted for as soon as the same can be ascertained: first deducing therefrom any expense which may necessarily have been incurred on account of such wages or interest no allowance or deduction shall be made except for moneys actully paid or goods at a fair price supplied, or expenses incurred to or for such seaman or mariner, any receipt or voucher from, or arrangement with such seaman or mariner, to the contrary notwithstanding

SEC. 26. And it further enacted, That upon the application of any seaman or mariner for a discharge, if it shall appear to the consular officer that he is entitled to his discharge under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles or usages of maritime law, as recognised in the United States, he shall discharge such seaman or mariner, and shall require from the master or commander of the ship or vessel from which such discharge shall be made the payment of three month's extra wages, as provided by the act hereinbefore mentioned, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundrad and three; and it shall be the duty of such master or commander to pay the same, and no such payment or part thereof shall be remitted in any case, except such as are mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen and the duties of consuls," approved Suly twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, and as hereinafter provided, and the extra wages required to be paid by the said ninth clause of the last hereinbefore mentioned act, and by this section, shall be applicable to the same purposes and in the same manner as is directed by the said act approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three, in regard to the extra wages required to be paid thereby; and if any consular officer, when discharging any seaman or mariner, shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman or mariner, by either of the said acts, as far as they shall remain in force under this act, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount of their share of such wages, and to such seaman or mariner to the full amount of his share thereof; and if any seaman or mariner shall, after his discharge, have incurred any expense for bonrd or other necessaries at the port or place of his discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the share of the three month's wages to which he shall be entitled, which shall be retained for that purpose, and the balance only paid over to him; Provided, however That in case of wrecked or stranded ships or vessels, or ships or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment or extra wages shall be required

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That every consular officer shall keep a detailed list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, specifying their name and the names of the vessels on and from which they shall be shipped and discharged, and the payments, if any, made on the vessels arrived and departed, and the amounts of their registered tonnage, and the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced and make returns of the same, with their accounts and other returns, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and no consular officer shall certify any invoice unless he shall be satisfied that the person making the oath or affirmation thereto is the person he represents himself to be, that he is a credible person, and that the statements made under such oath or affirmation are true; and he shall, thereupon, by his certificate, state that he was so satisfied; and it shall be the duty of every consular officer to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he shall be located

SEC. 28. And be it furtner enacted, That it shall be the duty of every master and commander of a ship or vessel of the United States, whenever he shall have occasion for any consular or other official service, which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees shall be allowed by the said rates or tariffs of fees as aforesaid, to apply to such one of the said officers as may then be officially located at the consulate or commercial agency, if any there be where such service shall be required, to perform such service, and such master or commander shall pay to such officer such fees as shall be allowed for such service, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and if any such master or commander shall omit so to do, he shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the fees lawfully chargeable for such services as though the said services had been performed by such officer; and all consular officers are hereby authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such ships and vessels, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all demands and wages on account of such ships and vessels

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen of the United States who shall die abroad shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, leave special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he shall die, of the personal property of which he shall die possessed in such country, as contemplated by the act entitled "An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," approved April fourteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of such officer, so far as the law of such country will permit, strictly to observe such directions; and if any such citizen so dying shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, have appointed any other person or persons than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of such officer, whenever required by such person or persons so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person or persons in the lawful execution of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen shall die; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all or any of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person or persods, and dot otherwise.

SEC 30. And be it further enacted, That all fees collectd for and in behalf of the United States, in pursuance of this act, shall be collected in the coin of the United States, or its representative value in exchange.

SEC 31. And be it further enacted, That in the construction, and for the purposes, of all other acts and parts of acts which shall remain in force after this act shall take effect, defining any of the powers, declaring any of the rights, scribing of the duties, or imposing any penalty or punishment for any act of omission or commission of any consul, commercial agent, vice-consul, or vice-commercial agent, or allowing or enjoining the performance of any act matter, or thing with or before any such officer, all such acts and parts of acts shall in all these several respects, so far as may be consistent with the subject-matter and content of the same and with this act and the treaties of the United States, be deemed and taken to include and apply to all consular officers as though all such officers were specially named therein; and the said official designations in contemplation of all such acts and parts of acts, and of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them—that is to say, consul general," consul," and "commercial agent," shall be deemed and taken to denote full, principal, and permanent "consular officers," as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes; "deputy consul" and "consular agent" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" subordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates or commercial agencies respectively, the former at the same ports or places, and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are located respectively; and "vice-consuls" and "vice commercial agents" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" who shall be substituted, temporarily, to fill the places of "consuls general," consuls," or "commercial agents," when they shall be temporarily absent or relieved from duty; and the term "consular officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all such officers as are mentioned in this section, and none others; and the term "diplomatic officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all the officers mentioned in the first section of this act, and none others.

SEC 32. And be it further enacted, That if any consular officer shall wilfully neglect or omit to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by this or any other act, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of this or any other act, or shall be guilty of any wilful malfeasance or abuse of power, or any corrupt conduct in his office, he shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect, or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages by any such officer, he, and his sureties upon his official bond, shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person or persons so injured; Provided, That such suit shall in no case prejudice, but shall be held in entire subordinated to the interests, claims, and demands of the United States, as against such officer, under such bond, for every wilful act of malfeasance or corrupt conduct in his office; and if any such officer shall refuse to pay any draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department for any public moneys of the United States in his hands, or for any amount due from him to the United States, whatever the capacity in which he may have received or may hold the same, or to transfer or disbuse any such moneys promptly upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed ten years nor less than one year, or by fine not to exceed two thousand dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any such officer so offending may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district in which he may be arrested or in custody

33 SEC. And be it further enacted, That, the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the act herin before mentioned, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, and all of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and all acts and parts of acts whereby any such fees as are contemplated by the seventeenth section of this act are fixed or allowed, and any usage or law hereby any attache is or may be allowed to any legation other than such as are provided in this act, or requiring any secretary of legation to be employed otherwise than as provided by this act, and all other acts and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby annulled and repealed; and no attache shall be allowed in any case, nor any secretary of legation, otherwise than as provided by this act

SEC. 34. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and not before

Aprpoved August 18, 1856.

[Public 60.]

AN ACT to authorize the circuit court of the District of Columbia to decree the sale of real estate in certain cases

Be it aenacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That in all causes in which real estate within the District of Columbia shall have been limited theretofore, or shall be limited hereafter, by the provisions of any deed or will to one or more, for life or lives, with a contingent limitation over to such issue of one or more of the tenants for life as shall be living at the death of their parent or parents, and the said deed or will containing the limitation shall not prohibit a sale, the circuit court for the District of Columbia, upon the application of the tenants for life, shall have power to decree a sale of such real estate, if, upon the proofs, it shall be of opinion that it is expedient to do so, and to decree to the purchaser an absolute and complete title in tee simplete

SEC 2 And be it further enacted, That application for the sale of such real estate shall be by bill in equity, verified by the oaths of the party or parties, in which all the facts shall be distinctly set forth, upon that existence of which it is claimed to be expedient that such sale should be decreed; which facts shall be proved by competent testimony. Such of the issue contemplated by the limitation as shall be in existence at the time of the application for the sale of such real estate, shall be made parties defendant to the bill, and if minors, by guardian adlitem, together with all who would take the estate in case the limitation over should never vest. Such of the parties defendant as shall be of the age of fourteen years or more shall answer in proper person, on oath, and all evidence shall be taken upon notice to the parties and to guardiar ad litem

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sale of such real estate shall be held undere the contro and subject to the order of the court, and shall be vested under, its order and supervision, upon real and persona security or in government securities; and the same shall to all intents and supposes, be deemed real estate, and stand in the place of the real estate from the sale of which suc proceeds have arisen, and as such real estate, be subject to the limitatione of the deed or will. This act shall be in force from its passage

Approved August 18, 1856

[Public 61.]

AN ACT to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposities of guano

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any citizen or citizens of the United States may have discovered, or shall hereafter discover, a deposit of guano on any island, rock, or key not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other government, and not occupied by the citizens of any other government, and shall take peaceable possession thereof, and occupy the same, said island, rock, or key may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be considered as appertaining to the United States: Provided, however, That notice be given by such discoverer or discoverers, as soon as praticable to the State Department of the United States, of such discovery, occupation, and possession, verified by affidavit, describing said island, rock, or key, and the lattitude and longitude there of, as near as may be, and showing that such possession was taken in the name of the United States, and that satisfactory evidence be furnished to the State Department that such island, rock, or key was not, at the time of the discovery thereof, or of the taking possession and occupation thereof by the claimants, in the possession or occupation of any other government or of the citizens of any other government

SEC. 2. ASd be it further enacted, That the discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns being citizens of the United States, may be allowed, at the pleasure of Congress, the exclusive right of occupying said island, rocks, or keys, for the pupose of obtaining said guano, and of selling and delivering the same to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and may be allowed to charge and receive for every ton thereof delivered alongside a vessel, in proper tubs, within reach of ship's tackle, a sum not exceeding eight dollars per ton for the best quality, or four dollars per ton in its native place of deposit, Provided, however, That no guano shall be taken from said island, rock, or key, except for the use of that citizens of the United States, or of persons resident theirin, as aforesaid. And provided also, That said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns, shall first enter into bonds, with such penalties or securities as may be required by the President, to deliver the said guano to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and to none others, and at the price aforesaid, and to provide all necessary facilities, for that purpose within a time to be fixed in said bond. And any breach of the provisions thereof shall be taken and deemed a forfeiture of all rights accruing under, and by virtue of this act

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the introduction of guano from such islands, rocks, or keys, shall be regulated as in the coasting trade between different parts of the United States, and the same laws shall govern the vessels concerned therein

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed obligatory on the United States to retain possession of the islands, rocks, or keys, as aforsaid, after the guano shall have been removed from the same

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the said discoverer or discoverers or their assigns, as aforesaid

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, all acts done, and offences or crimes committed, on every such island, rocks, or keys, by persons who may land thereon, or in the waters adjacent thereto, shall be held and deemed to have been done or committed on the high seas, on board a merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United States, and be punished according to the laws of the United States relating to such ships or vessels and offences on the high seas; which laws, for the purposes aforesaid, are hereby extended to and over such islands, rocks, or keys

Approved August 13, 1856

[Public 62.]

AN ACT to extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of the City of Washington over the lower Eastern Branch of Navy-yard bridge, and to regulate travel upon the upper Eastern Branch, or Benning's bridge, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounds of the corporation of the City of Washington, be, and the same are hereby, extended so far as to comprehend the lower Eastern Branch, or Navy-yard bridge; and the said corporation is hereby empowered to adopt rules and regulations for the safety and security of property and of the persons crossing the said bridge

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to ride, drive or lead any horse, mule, or other animal over the wooden part of the upper Eastern Branch, or Benning's bridge at a faster gait than a walk; or to discharge any gun or other fire-arm on or under the said bridge, or from the causeway leading thereto: and all persons violating either of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, a penalty of not more than ten nor less then five dollars, to be recovered in the name of the United States before any magistrate of the county of Washington and District of Columbia, the money when collected to be handed over to the levy count and by them applied to such repairs and improvements of the road, leading to the bridge, as from time to time may be reqired

Approved April 18, 1856.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEparately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No.* (*name the class,*) *for the Navy-yard at* (*name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantor*]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

[*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak plank
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
10—Slate
11—Iron and nails

Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yell'w-pine lumber
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.

Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Packing
25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine
5—Hard wood
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.
7—Lime, hair, &c.
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass

Cl'ss No. 16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
25—Iron-work and castings
26—Machinery and tools
28—Lightning conductors
29—Diving-bell

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber
5—Oak and hard-wood timber
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber
7—Lime and hair
9—Gravel and sand
10—Tin
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails

Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting, packing, and hose
26—Machinery.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.
3—Provisions
4—Groceries
5—Dry goods
6—Bread, &c.
7—Tobacco
8—Chandlery

Class No. 9—Hardware
10—Iron and nails
11—Paints, oil, and glass
12—Files
13—Lumber
14—Provender
15—Firewood
16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Sand and gravel
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,
12—Steel

Cl'ss No. 13—Pig iron
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks,
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine,
5—Black-walnut boards,
6—White-pine
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Sand
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,
12—Steel

Class No 14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting and packing.

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber
4—Yellow-pine lumber
5—Hard-wood timber and lumber,
6—White pine juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7—Lime
9—Cockle shells
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,
12—Steel

Class No 14—Files
15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware,
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
24—Cop'er and composition nails
26—Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or can celled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty, per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 1151—w4w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President,*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary,*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer,*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney,*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

July 10, 1855. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.* 66—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. BECKWITH & CLAYTON. 68—swtf.

Sea Shore Hotel For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Court House in Smithville on Monday the 13th day of October next, the water lots with the improvements thereon, in the town of Smithville known as lots Nos 20, and 21. On said lots is a building nearly completed about 120 ft long by 40 ft wide, intended for a Hotel. It has three stories besides a basement, and contains 65 rooms. The buildings front directly on the Bay, commanding a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Smithville and also of the Ocean only 2 miles distant. From the well known heathfulness of Smithville and its easy access by rail road and steamboats it is evident that a little enterprise only is needed to make it one of the most fashionable watering places in the South.

Terms made known at sale.

For futher information apply the the subscriber at Smithville, N. C.

SAM'L LANGDON, Ex'r of S. B. Everett,
Sept. 11, 1856. 86—ts.

MUIR & STEVENS—FALL IMPORTATION OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—We have just imported by ships Orient, Ionian, Uncle Joe and Westmaland, a large and beautiful assortment of China, Earthenware, &c., comprising every article usually kept in such an establishment. Some of the patterns are entirely new and very different from anything ever before offered in this market. Our stock of Gilt and White French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Looking Glasses, Plated Castors, Waiters and Fancy Goods, is large and commanding. Merchants and others wishing goods in the above line, would do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are satisfied that we can sell as low as any house in the Northern markets. Stone Ware of superior quality.

MUIR & STEVENS. No. 55 Sycamore st.,
Sept. 15th, 1856. 86—1m.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR, Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st October, 1856:

Allen, J J
Buffalo, G W
Barker, Thomas
Bagwell, Green
Blackwood, A D 2
Brooks, S E
Betts, Miss Jane
Bobbitt, John B 2
Benjamin, George
Badders, Royster
Bryan, T
Bryan, Doctor
Brown, Mrs Martha A
Battle, Doctor R
Bryan, J S
Barker, Wm
Brogden, A J
Bartlet, Pathena
Baxter, R P
Bristin, Patrick
Belvin, E C
Branson, Levi
Buffalo, Wm A
Branch, Mrs Julia A
Craig, Wm M
Coleman, Jesse
Clarke, H J R
Cummings, Wm H
Capps, Thomas J
Chadwick, S M 2
Copplin, Wm T
Cain, Wm 2
Carter, Edward
Campbell, Chas F
Dibble, Harlow J
Evans, Mrs Jane
Gustus, Sollomon
Gooch, Duncan
Gill, Daniel
Gurgona, Eunice
Garrett, S L
Herndon, Doctor John R
Hall, Ralph R 5
Howe, John W
Hutchings, J W
Hackney, Wm D
Hindry, Miss Mary
Holden, Joseph W
Horton, C H 2
Harp, Miss Francis
Hundley, John A.
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Hixton, Wm
Hinton, D
Hill, Thomas
Harrison, Nancy
Hughes, Hanson
High, Mrs Francis
Howe, John W
Hollister, Martha A
Hanes, Mrs Lucy
Hawley, J L
Harris, Miss Sarah E
Hindry, Miss Mary
House, H W
Holland, Miss Olivia
Henderson, James
Harrod, James T
Hodges, Mrs Louisa
Jones, Kinion
Jones, Robert
Jones, Miss Penolope
Jones, Mrs Emily
Jones, Nathaniel
Jones, Josiah
Jeffreys, J G
Jeffreys, Mrs Gilly
Johnson, Polly A
Johnson, James M
Johnson, Wm D
Johnson, Miss Margaret
Jones, Chilsey
Johnson, Nathaniel
Love & Lutterloh
Langdon, Wm J
Latta, J W
Mindelshon, Louis
Matcher, Robert
McCullers, Edward S
McDowell, Wm
Moss, P M
Moore, G B
McCullers, W
Mershaw, Benj
McCheathan, Miss Mariah
Neal, N J
Nixon, W C
Parker, John E
Parham, James T
Pollard, Cass
Peoples & Rowland,
Peirson, James
Pergerson, J B
Parish, Willie J
Partin, Alfred
Palmer, Miss Betsey
Parker, Rimsbery
Powell, Caswell
Price, A
Parish, Wm
Pullen, Jesse
Reynolds, W J 2
Riggan, Littleton
Ripiton, Paul A
Robertson, Miss
Reed, Wm
Ruth, Elizabeth
Rabun, John
Seawell, Asa
Suggs, Wm H
Smith, Robert K
Sater & Co, E
Stone, Jr, David
Smith, Miss Handy
Simpson, James
Turner, A
Taylor, Miss V T
Taylor, James
Toole, Miss Betty
Taylor, John R
Utley, Samuel
Utley, Bradford
Young, Isaac
Yates, Robert F
Wiggins, Sollomon
Woodard, W. A 2
Ward, W P
Wray, P J
Woodard, John
Woodard, Augustus
Waldhaur, David
Wren, Wm
Wiggins, Miss Peninah
Witcher, David R
Williams, Duncan 2
Whitaker, Pattie
Winston, H L
Williamson, Miss P A
Wilson, Betty
Wilkinson, Wm
Weaver, Mrs Sarah
Warren, W P
Wortley, Miss Maria

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Raleigh, ct. 06, 1856. WM. WHITE. 92—

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

August 19, 1856. P. H. STURDEVANT. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.
July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.
Exclusively at Wholesale by
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK embracing
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices.

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.
August 26, 1856. 81 swtf.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.
Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.
The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.
Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.
Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.
Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.
Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY, Attorney at Law.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. THOMAS RUFFIN. 22—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

June 5th, 1856. J. J. YARBROUGH. 58—sw6m.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

August 19, 1855. BLAKEMORE & INGRAM. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

January 9, 1855. L. & W. B. WHITFIELD. 14—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to let it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Trustee.
Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

September 2, 1856. W. WHITE, P M 86—tf

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, lying ten miles West of Raleigh, in a high and healthy neighborhood. The tract consists of 733 acres of which about 250 acres are open and in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, embracing stables, cotton gin, smokehouse, cribs, &c. Also three wells of good water, and several excellent springs in different parts of he plantation. There are between two and three hundred acres of bottom land, of which about 125 acres are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with oak and pine.

I will sell the above land, either entire or in portions to suit purchasers, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment either cash or likely young negroes. Apply to the subscriber on the premises; or, if by letter, direct to Raleigh, N. C.

Septemder 15, 1856. THOMAS YOUNG. 96—swtf.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair; and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, President. 89—swtl40.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.